WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1823. [NO. 178.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK,
BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows:

Three Dollars per annum, payable yearly in advance.

Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopt.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823..... William Sloan *vs.* Samuel Carson, David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazer Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Weathetby and his wife Margaret: Original bill for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore *ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the case heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, *C. M. C. E.*

Paid $4 3mt76

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Session, 1823; William Baily *vs.* Baily Johnson: Original attachment, summoned Walter R. Lenoir and Samuel F. Patterson, garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilksboro', on the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, ROBT. MARTIN, *Clk.*

Paid $2. 6t75

Stray Horse.

BROKE loose from the subscriber, on the 4th inst. on the main road from Rockford to Huntsville, Surry County, six miles from Rockford, a small bay *Horse*, with mane roached, switch tail, and one of his hind shoes off; he was taken sick at the place from whence he escaped, and by rolling on the ground, the skin was rubbed off in a number of places, more particularly on his hips. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to William Zackery, of Surry county, or Peter Clingman, of Huntsville, Surry county, or give information so that I get him again.

[illegible] ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 15, 182[illegible] '71

Sign and House Painting.

JAMES AMES has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has located himself in the village, and that his utmost endeavors shall ever be to accommodate those who call upon him.—He first became acquainted with his profession in the City of New-York; and the knowledge of his business which he received while there, connected with his experience in this country, will enable him to execute his business in the most neat and fashionable style.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. '67

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'44tf

Ran Away,

ON Friday, the 19th inst. an indented apprentice to the subscriber at the hatting business, by the name of *John Ingram*. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has light, sandy hair, wall-eyes, and walks with a heavy, awkward, swinging gait. Whoever will apprehend said apprentice, and return him, shall receive a reasonable reward. All persons are forbid harboring, trusting, or employing him.

GEORGE MICHAEL MURR.

Salisbury, Sept. 20, 1822. 3wt74

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a *negro man* by the name of *Paris*, 32 years of age, six feet high, inclining a little to the yellow; has a good deal of white in his eyes, and has a scar above one of his eyes, stutters a little when spoken to, if alarmed; cannot speak particularly about his clothing; but he had a fur hat and a blue cotton coat, and has got a pass for six months, by some means, and will perhaps attempt to pass for a free man. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the said fellow, and lodging him in jail, so that I get him, and information given to me by directing a few lines to the White-Hall Post Office, N. C.

WM. B. TAYLOR.

Sept. 13, 1823. 3t74

Bank Stock, on Credit.

FIFTY-SIX Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress, sen'r. deceased, will be sold, at Public Sale, on a credit of six months, on *Tuesday, the 7th of October* next. Bonds, with two approved securities, will be required.

Also, will be sold, at public sale, at the same time, and same conditions, an elegant bay gig *Horse*.

JOSHUA GAY, } *Ex'rs*
EDWD. CRESS, }

Salisbury, Sept. 1st, 1823. 6t74

*** The Raleigh Star, Raleigh Register, and Fayetteville Observer, will publish the above advertisement till day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

New Fashions.

THE subscriber having very lately received from his correspondent in Philadelphia the latest fashions from the celebrated shop of *Robb & Winebrenner*, of that city, is now ready to do all kinds of work belonging to the Tailoring business. He pledges himself, that all those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best style of the fashions of the day, and on reasonable terms. Travellers, and others, who wish garments made on short notice, can be accommodated with a whole suit, on a notice of two days. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823. '66

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber having established himself in the above line of business, in the town of *Lexington*, Davidson county, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of that place, and the surrounding country. He invites all who wish garments made, to call on him, and give him a fair trial. He intends to make arrangements for procuring the latest fashions; and will strive to do his work in the most approved and durable style.

Orders for work, sent from a distance, will be punctually executed. JACOB RIBLIN.

Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C. Sept. 9, 1823. 72tf

Boot & Shoemaking Business.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from his residence in the country, to the town of Concord, where he is well prepared to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking business on a large scale. He has good leather, and employs good workmen, and will therefore be enabled to do his work in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms. All who want good work done, are invited to call and try his shop.

The subscriber has also on hand, for sale, a large quantity of sole and upper *Leather*, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He wishes to employ seven or eight journeymen shoemakers; to good workmen, and steady men, he will give good wages, and steady employ.

ASA THOMPSON.

Concord, N. C. Sept. 2, 1823. 69

Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the State. He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. 67

THE CELEBRATED HORSE *NAPOLEON*,

WILL stand the present fall season, at the subscriber's plantation, seven miles west of Salisbury, at the following low prices, viz: seven dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and fourteen dollars to insure a mare in foal. Mares sent to remain with him, will be furnished with pasturage gratis, and grain at the market price. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1823. 4t76

Carriage and Windsor Chair MAKING.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing the citizens of Lincolnton and the country at large, that the liberal encouragement they have hitherto met with, enable them to continue the above business; and they will endeavor to accommodate all those who may call on them, and their custom will be thankfully received.

They also keep on hand, High and Low BEDSTEADS, of a superior quality.

The subscribers wish to employ one or two journeymen, at either of the above branches, who are not in the habit of intoxication.

MARTIN C PHIFER,
WM. CULVERHOUSE.

September 22, 1823. 3mt85

Houses and Lots.

NOTICE—On Monday, the first day of our Superior Court, in Mecklenburg county, at the court-house in Charlotte, will be offered for sale, on 12 months credit, one of the most valuable Lots in said Town, being the corner lot east of the Court-House, having a store house in good repair, now occupied by Springs, Dinkins and Co. a dwelling house, kitchen, &c.

Also, a valuable plantation on M'Michael's creek, 7 or 8 miles from Charlotte, containing an excellent mill seat; also, one sixth part of an undivided tract, on the Camden road, 3½ miles from town,—a good stand for public business. All belonging to the estate of Capt. John Springs, dec'd, and sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity. Bond, and approved security, will be required, and titles made, by

3t75 D. B. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the Town of Salisbury, on the 9th and 10th days of October next, being on Thursday and Friday of Rowan Superior Court.

A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*

August 30, 1823. 3t74

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Extracts from the first report of the Iredell county Bible Society.

"Since the organization of this Society in Jan. 1822, $338 36 has been received into its treasury. This sum has been raised by annual and life subscriptions, by donations, and by the sale of Bibles. After having defrayed the expense of printing the constitution, and two addresses to the public, and of transporting Bibles and Testaments from New-York to this place, and after having remitted $100 to the parent Society, $185 still remains in your treasury.

"Though a respectable number of subscribers was obtained soon after the organization of this Society, it was not till the following December, that we received any Bibles from the National Society. Several causes united for a time to retard our operations, but early in December last, we had the happiness to receive a liberal donation of 50 Bibles and 50 Testaments from the American Bible Society. Some of your managers will not soon forget the feelings and hopes which the arrival of this supply of the word of God excited. This timely donation was considered as the presage of a more ample supply,—the commencement of our labor of love. The rapid circulation of these copies of the sacred volume, produced a deep interest in behalf of the Society, and brought more distinctly to the knowledge of your managers the wants of the destitute around us.

In May last, we received another donation of 50 Bibles and 50 Testaments from the Parent Institution. The amount of both these donations at first cost in New-York, is $120 10 cts. With this last donation, we obtained on a credit 200 Bibles and 50 Testaments, valued at $152, and making a total of 300 Bibles and 150 Testaments. It was thought that these copies of the Holy Scriptures would be enough to supply the destitute in our county; but they are nearly all in circulation, and the call for Bibles continues to reach us from every direction.

"A considerable number of Bibles and Testaments have been circulated among that class of Society, which, without the interposition of christian benevolence, would, in all probability have remained destitute of the word of God. One of your managers gave a Bible to a professed Christian who was 60 years of age, who had been the parent of 14 children, but had never owned the Holy Scriptures. Another of your managers supplied 6 destitute families, in his own immediate neighborhood with Bibles. They were ready to purchase the sacred volume as soon as it was presented to them. But if it had not been literally brought to their very doors, they might have lived and died without ever having possessed a copy of the Holy Oracles. A third manager, who has either sold or distributed 25 Bibles and Testaments, writes thus: "I find the common objection against Bible Societies, that the people are able to buy Bibles, entirely unfounded, for most of the persons I have supplied with them, would frankly tell me, they were not able to pay for them, and I have no doubt but they told me the truth."

"On the supposition, however, that every person, who would read a Bible, was able to purchase one, still Bible Societies would be an incalculable blessing to our country, and the world, through the medium of these benevolent institutions. Bibles of a superior quality are obtained on much better terms than they can be even of our city booksellers. Is it desirable to purchase our English and West India goods on moderate terms, then why not equally desirable to procure Bibles of an excellent quality on the *same terms?* Are people prodigal of their money because it is expended on religious objects? Why then do they part with it so reluctantly? And why do they make so many excuses rather than afford their liberal aid to benevolent institutions?

"All the Bibles which your Society has received, cost in New-York, $272 10 cts. but they could not be procured at our stores in Western Carolina for less than $400, making in our small purchase a saving of more than $100. Besides, your Society has, since December, been the honored though unworthy instrument for putting into circulation 400 copies of the sacred volume. But it is perhaps very questionable, whether, if we had no Bible Society, all the merchants would, in six years, sell so many Bibles. One man in moderate circumstances bought of your managers, 4 copies of the sacred volume, remarking, that he wished every member of his family to have a Bible. It is devoutly to be wished, that his example might be followed by every Christian parent in our country, and in the world!

"In view of what this Society has already achieved, and of what it has the prospect of accomplishing, your managers desire to express their unfeigned gratitude to Almighty God. Opposition, if it has not wholly subsided, as unable to urge one plausible argument, that has not been again and again abundantly refuted. "Noisy declamation" and "confident assertions" will never pass with the friends of the Bible for sound argument. They do no credit, either to the intelligence or candor of the man who employs them, and on reflecting minds, they will ever raise doubts respecting the goodness of a course which is unsupported by better arguments. Bible Societies are, under God, indebted for their existence, and unparalled success, to a benevolence too disinterested, and too active to escape the opposition of men, whose lives are at variance with the precepts of the sacred volume. But an Almighty arm is stretched out for the protection and advancement of their noble institutions. Who can cast an eye at the astonishing success of Bible Societies, and not be deeply impressed with the belief that they are destined by God to diffuse the light of Divine Truth over the world? The British and Foreign Bible Society, has, in 18 years, published the numerous number of 3,563,974 copies of the scriptures. "Yet its last report states, that the demand for them is extending, though three millions of Bibles and Testaments have been put into circulation." The Russian Bible Society was expected to print last year 200,000 copies of the sacred volume; and they were preparing the Mandjux Testament for the use of the northern half of the empire of China, a work second in importance only to the Chinese version of the holy oracles. The American Bible Society has, in seven years, either published or obtained for circulation, 323,777 Bibles and Testaments or parts of the latter. It has nearly 400 auxiliaries, extending from Maine to New-Orleans, from Florida to Missouri, and from Missouri to Vermont; the field of its operations is constantly widening.

"To a mind that appreciates, in any degree proportioned to their infinite importance, the glorious truths of the Bible, it must be a most cheering spectacle to contemplate the stupendous efforts of Bible Societies. Juvenile, Female, Marine, City, County, State, and National Bible Societies, are all embarked in the blessed work of circulating the word of God among the destitute throughout the earth. And whilst the affluent from their abundance contribute with a noble liberality to advance this work of exalted benevolence, whilst our own *Withingtons* gave their *ten thousands*, and our Boudinots their *twenty thousands*; and while the princes and sovereigns of Europe stretch out a still more munificent hand, the members of the Iredell County Bible Society, if diligent and self-denying, in performing their humble part, will not be overlooked or unrewarded by the God of the Bible. Confined as we are to a remote corner of the great field of Bible operations, and precluded by our pecuniary circumstances from the performance of splendid deeds, if personally interested in the salvation of the Bible, we may cherish the high hope of meeting hereafter in mansions of eternal rest, an Owen, the illustrious historian of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a martyr who translated the New Testament into the language of Persia; a Milne and a Morrison, by whose united labors a version of the whole Bible has been made into the language of the Chinese empire; and ten thousand others of kindred spirit."

R. SIMONTON,
THOS. BROWDER, } *Committee.*
D. GOULD,

Statesville, Sept. 10, 1823.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 18.

By the arrival of the ship *Topaz* and *America*, from Liverpool, at Boston, we have received from our correspondents of the Patriot, Daily advertiser, and Statesman, slips containing London dates to the 12th August.

The projected movement of the duke d'Angouleme towards Seville has taken place.

A letter has been received from an officer in the French army of Catalonia, which says "Whatever may be the duration of the campaign in the rest of Spain, that in Catalonia is sure to be a long one, for Mina completely out-generals our Marshal, (Moncey.")

An important naval movement has taken place in England, from which we infer that the British cabinet is about taking a serious part in this Peninsular war.

The *Extraordinary Gazette* of Madrid, announces that Morillo has been beaten by the revolutionary troops near Vigo.

Arrivals at Trieste from Mytilene, June 21st informed that the troops [illegible] at Cavisto by the Captain Pacha have been completely routed by the Greeks. The Greek fleet of 120 sail is in pursuit of the Turkish fleet.

MADRID, JULY 24.

Pampeluna and St. Sebastian hold out obstinately; the garrison of the former has made many sallies. In the last, while two columns of 1,000 men each, protected by artillery, engaged the enemy on one side, another column of 100 men cut down the corn on the other side, to carry it into the fortress. Gen. Guilleminet has given positive orders to besiege both places in form.

FRANKFORT, JULY 24.

It is generally said in our political circles that the present situation of the Peninsula will give rise to a new European Congress, to be held at Vienna in the month of Oct. next.

It is also added, that not only the powers of the first rank, but likewise those of the second and third will assist the approaching Congress. The object of this general assembly will be to form into statutes the great maxims of the Holy Alliance, giving them the form of a code, which will be recognised by all the states as establishing the public rights of nations.

Extract of a letter from

GIBRALTAR, AUG. 9.

SIR: I have already written you by this opportunity—since my last things wear a better appearance in Spain. The assertion that Ballasteros had been corrupted has been thrown back in the teeth of his accusers, and there does not appear to have been any foundation for it.

We had rumours for several days that the Spaniards under Ballasteros, and the French under Morillo, have at length come in contact, and measured swords at Jean, and that the battle has been most sanguinary: both parties claim the victory; but that Ballasteros had taken the French artillery. I have to day a letter from———, at Malaga, in which he says—"The French and Ballasteros have had a dreadful battle, and we believe that both parties have suffered in a shocking manner; as the Fr. have acknowledged a vast number killed and wounded—but the accounts from Ballasteros have not been received with details. Torrigos writes the 20th July, from Carthagena, that they will come off victorious, and sooner than is expected. The gallant Mina is in Barcelona, which is animated in the best spirit.

The accounts to day are that Morillo will neither recognize the Cortes nor the New Regency, and that his army, indignant at his conduct, have denounced him, and he has fled. Quiroga has assumed the command of his army, who are in good spirits and 3000 strong. The enemy have not met in that quarter with any success.

Extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar, Aug. 9.

"Cadiz will doubtless hold out, and receive daily supplies of provisions from this place. A frigate which pursued the boats too near the coast, became a prize to the Spaniards by being becalmed within the reach of the guns of San Pedro.

General Ballasteros has beaten the the French upon the coast, and taken 2000 prisoners, and it is said a great part of their artillery. These circumstances, with the addition of Sir Robert Wilson being at Corunna with a considerable force, shew that Spain is not yet to be despaired of. More French troops have

entered Spain, and they must be fed by us.

A Barcelona date of 20th July states that a severe battle had been fought in Catalonia. The Spaniards were commanded by MINA. In this battle, the *Baron d'Eroles* was so severely wounded in the breast and hand that he was not able to reach Vich. *Romagosa* was also wounded, and the sanguinary *Tarragona* was killed. The destruction was great on both sides, but we are waiting (says the writer) with great impatience for the official accounts. The Spanish troops covered themselves with glory.

Condition of Jamaica.—The number of executions in the Marshal's office in Jamaica, in twenty years, was no less than 80,000, and their amount 32,500,000*l.* of Jamaica currency, or 22,500,000*l.* sterling; and during that time nearly half the estates in the island changed hands.

Latest from Thompson's Island.

NORFOLK, SEPTEMBER 19.

The brig Warren, Capt. Owen, arrived at this port from Thompson's Island, left there the 8th inst. Lieutenant Boarman and Wall, and Midshipmen Shaw and Leggett, have come home in the Warren, in consequence of ill health. Acting Lieutenant Sullivan has also come passenger in the Warren. The intelligence by the Warren is a week later than that by the Beagle, and is of the same melancholly cast. The fever had not abated—the sick list was augmented, and several new victims had been added to the list of deaths.

Commodore Porter continued in ill health.

HISTORICAL DATA.

The following useful table of the votes given for president and vice president, at the elections since Gen. Washington's retirement—and of the number of votes each state is now entitled to—is taken from the number of Niles's Register.

1796.—President—Adams, 71; Jefferson, 68. Vice President—T. Pinckney, 59; A. Burr, 30.

1800.—P.—Jefferson, 73; Adams, 64. V. P.—A. Burr, 73; C. Pinckney, 63.

1804.—T. Jefferson, 162; C. C. Pinckney, 14. V. P.—G. Clinton, 118; R. King, 14.

1808.—J. Madison, 122; C. C. Pinckney, 47. V. P.—G. Clinton, 118; R. King, 47.

1812.—P. Madison, 128; De Witt Clinton, 89. V. P.—E. Gerry, 128; Ingersol, 57.

1816.—J. Monroe, 182; R. King, 34. V. P.—Tompkins, 113; opposition scattering.

1820.—J. Monroe, 231; no opposition, except 1 vote given from New Hampshire. V. P.—Tompkins, 218, opposition divided.

The number of votes that each state is entitled to in 1824:

Maine	9	North Carolina	15
N. Hampshire	8	South Carolina	11
Vermont	7	Georgia	9
Massachusetts	15	Alabama	5
Rhode Island	4	Louisiana	5
Connecticut	8	Mississippi	8
New York	36	Tennessee	11
New Jersey	8	Kentucky	14
Pennsylvania	28	Ohio	16
Delaware	3	Indiana	5
Maryland	11	Illinois	3
Virginia	24	Missouri	3
		Total	261

FEMALE LOYALTY.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6.

Last evening we witnessed the interesting ceremony of rearing a cross on the heights of Brooklyn, dedicated by the ladies of New York to the cause of the Greeks. It measured about twenty feet, with the following inscription—"Sacred to the cause of the Greeks,"—and was left to the disposal of gen. Swift, who gallantly planted it, in the presence of several ladies and gentlemen, at the bottom of his garden, in a conspicuous situation fronting this city. After it had been securely fixed, the general stepped forward and observed to his fellow citizens there assembled, that it was natural for free Americans to rejoice in every aspiration for, and prospect of, emancipation to the Greeks—to rejoice in the hope that they might have strength to break those chains of the benighted Turk, which had for centuries enthralled the decendants of Aristides, Solon and Epaminondas; that it was doubly gratifying to know that our mothers, daughters, and sisters, are foremost in uniting in the noble sentiment of which this cross is a token and an emblem, "Sacred to the cause of the Greeks."

SOMETHING NEW.

A retailer in Dutchess Co. N. Y. has offered a premium of a silver cup, valued at five dollars to any person who will, within six months, devise the best plan for a merchant to keep his stock replenished with a well regulated and fashionable assortment of goods, pay for the same, support his family, and satisfy the physician, his priest, schoolmaster and printer, without resorting to the unpleasant and disagreeable task of dunning his customers.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

In your paper of the 9th inst. I find the following remarks: "Common Sense! Where is he? We are impatient to see his finale. In it, he has promised to lay siege to the remaining strong hold of convention,—to wit, the proposition of a biennial meeting of the legislature. This project, as he terms it, is to be stripped of "its gilded trappings," and brought down to the level of common sense. But why is he not at it? Why does he not strip away?"

As you appear very anxious to know the reasons which have produced this delay, I feel willing to gratify you. The incessant firing kept up in your paper on the subject of convention, previous to the second Thursday and Friday in August, added to the usual turmoil of election, produced an extraordinary excitement in the public mind. Under these circumstances, I thought it advisable to suffer the subject to rest for a few weeks, under the hope that this excitement might, in a great degree, subside, and be succeeded by a state of mind better suited to a dispassionate view of the subject. Indeed, sir, I knew not but that your own indefatigable labors "in furtherance of the great cause," might need a little respite.

A great portion of my time for the last six weeks, has been taken up in attending on the sick. I hope, sir, these reasons will satisfactorily account for the delay which has occurred.

You further remark, "That he may rest assured, that it will require a more expert laundress than his writings have hitherto proven him to be, to disrobe this project of the friends of Convention, and expose its nakedness; for he will find it enclosed with more vestures than was ever the grave-digger in Hamlet." *Truly alarming!* You go on; "But seriously, Common Sense, we shall begin to suspect you have ingloriously slung from the great task you gratuitously took into your hands, unless you soon pursue, or rather finish, the subject." Be easy if you can, sir,—you shall have an opportunity of defending this strong hold of convention, which, upon a fair examination, I fear, will be found to exist in weakness. But it seems that "it is already whispered, that honest conviction had but a small share in prompting the essays over the signature of 'Common Sense;' that the author's sole object, and supremest hope, did not extend farther than to throw dust in the faces of the people; that while they were snuffling and sneezing in the confusion, he might walk in at the front door of their mansion, and take to himself the most comfortable vacant seat there" It appears then, sir, that you have had a *whisper;* and, in the depth of your wisdom, you have thought fit to give it publicity in the columns of your paper. This whisper is utterly destitute of truth, and contains a base, unfounded calumny; and I hope, sir, correct motives may have induced you to publish it. If popularity was my "sole object," the side of convention was best suited to attain the end in view; as on that side of the question, I should have glided smoothly along with the current of public opinion. The fact of my attempting to oppose that current, is ample evidence, I trust, that popularity was not my object. I have adopted such a course as I believe most conducive to the best interests of my country; and if I have erred, it was an error of the judgment, and not of the heart; and shall continue to pursue it, the *whisper* published in your paper notwithstanding.

I shall now, sir, examine the "remaining strong hold" of convention, the biennial meeting of the legislature; which, according to your account, is "enclosed with more vestures than was ever the grave-digger in Hamlet." This proposition necessarily involves the destruction of the principle of *annual elections*, the great safeguard of public liberty, found to exist in the present constitution; and contains an invitation to the freemen of North-Carolina to diminish this right in their own hands, from one to two years; and to increase the duration of power in their legislators for a corresponding period. Under the present constitution, power returns into the hands of the people once in each and every year; under the contemplated change, it will return but once in two years. The fathers of seventy-six thought it most conducive to civil liberty, that the control over future legislatures, should be possessed annually by the people, in order, forsooth, if they should abuse their power, the necessary corrective could be applied by the people. If unwholesome laws, oppressive in their operation, were passed, the people could annually turn out of power those who voted for them, and elect others who would repeal them. Under the proposed alteration, or *amendment, as it is called*, however oppressive the acts of their law-givers might be, the people must bear them for two years, without the power of redress in their own hands.

To what cause are we to ascribe the happy political condition of the citizens of North-Carolina? I presume it will be conceded that they possess as wholesome a code of laws, enjoy as great a portion of civil and religious liberty, and are as lightly taxed, as the citizens of most of our sister states. To what cause, then, are we to ascribe these blessings? Principally, I presume, under the smiles of benificent providence, to the principle of annual elections. The temptation to an abuse of power in our rulers cannot be great, under the operation of this principle, inasmuch as that abuse cannot be continued against the will of the people longer than one year; and this, added to the salutary influence of the second Thursday and Friday of August, over the deliberations of the Legislature, has preserved the body politic in good health. If disease has at any time seized upon the system, the principle of annual election was adequate to its cure. But change the constitution, increase the duration of power in our rulers, and diminish its control in the hands of the people, and posterity may mourn the fatal deed.

But are there no other evils expected to result from this change? Under the existing constitution, grievances which admit of legislative redress, can be *annually* remedied; laws which are found defective, can in the same period be amended or repealed, and new ones enacted, if necessary. But alter the constitution as proposed, and those grievances which exist must remain unredressed; laws, however oppressive to the people, must continue in force for two years; and however salutary to the interests of the public, the enactment of a new law may be, it cannot be effected for the same period.

But how are the people to be compensated for those expected evils? They are, it seems, to be made whole by a great saving of the public money, drawn out of their own pockets, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars biennially. A large and tempting sum of money I confess. This I presume, sir, is one among the many "vestures" with which this "strong hold is enclosed." Surely, the people of North Carolina love money too well to resist this bold temptation!

But let me ask, is it certain, or even probable, that this great saving of the public money will accrue? The calculation is bottomed on the supposition that the legislature will continue no longer in session to do the business of *two* years, than it has done to do the business of *one* year. In the practical concerns of life, to do more business requires more time; and it is altogether probable that the bienniel sessions of the legislature would continue longer than the annual, and of course the expected saving would be diminished. The sessions might not be twice as long, and a small saving of public money might accrue; but the loss of power to the people, and other evils which would probably follow, would be more than equivalent to the gain; and the *saving* would turn out, like the Indian's gun, to cost more than it would come to.

But it is alledged that too great instability exists in our laws; that the legislature too frequently pass laws at one session, and repeal them at the next. What law, I ask, really calculated to promote the public interest, has been passed at one session, and repealed at the next? None, I presume, can be adduced. That laws at variance with the interest of the people, have been passed at one session and repepealed at the next, I admit. Would it be better to continue such laws in existence for two years, and let them grind the people? Such would be the practical result of the biennial meeting of the legislature.

I have thus endeavored, sir, to give you a common sense view of your remaining "strong hold" of convention. That some benefits would result from its adoption, is not doubted; but that many evils would also flow, is equally certain. Whether good or evil will predominate, is left to the good sense of the people to determine. But is there no danger that the transcendant powers of this convention may trample down other parts of the constitution than those specified, and thereby endanger civil liberty! The same power which can alter one article, can alter two, three, or a dozen. Is there any security against this danger? The wisdom and virtue of the age is held to be sufficient safety. I wish not to detract from those high attainments of my country. But experience teaches me, that those amiable qualities have their opposites,—ignorance and corruption; and that the best men may and often do err. Those different ingredients of the human character, will find their way into the convention, and form the materials of its composition. The consequences to the people may be serious. It appears to me to be like risking a large sum in a lottery,—where the prizes are but few and small; and that we have much to lose, and but little to gain.

COMMON SENSE.

P. S. The remarks of "Hudibras," are too far behind-hand, to merit reply. C. S.

Swallowing Pins, &c.

It is stated in a Liverpool Gazette, that any person who may swallow a pin, or the bone of a fish, will find almost instant relief, by taking four grains of tartar emetic, dissolved in warm water, and immediately after, the whites of six eggs. The coagulated mass will not remain on the stomach more than two or three minutes. So effectual is this remedy, that it has been known to remove twenty at once.

CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

October 7, 1823.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"One of the Lambs," shall be published next week, or the week following.

CONVENTION DELEGATES.

In *Cumberland* county, John A. Cameron and John Armstrong, Esqs. are elected delegates.

In *Richmond* county, Walter F. Leake, Esq. is elected a delegate.

Murder.—A correspondent in Ashville, Buncombe county, informs that a man by the name of *Arrington*, from Tennessee, was stabbed by Wm. Boyers, so severely with a knife, that he instantly died. The affair took place at the house of Wm. D. Smith, in Buncombe county, about 20 miles from Ashville. Boyers had been hanging round Smith's house for some time, and had become rather troublesome; Arrington and Smith were trying to induce him to go off, when he stabbed the former.

Boyers' friends and connexions are said to be very respectable, and a plea will probably be set up that he was not in a rational state of mind when he committed the fatal act. But it is said that the only moments of his irrationality, were when the fumes of liquor operated strongest on his mental faculties!!

INDIANS.

The number of Indians west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri, is said to be, 33,150

Between Missouri and Red rivers,	101,070
West of the Rocky Mountains, - - -	171,200
Between Red river and Rio del Norte,	45,370
Total, - - -	350,790

The yearly annuity paid to different tribes of Indians by the United States government, is, at this time, 150,375 dollars. Upwards of 74,000 dollars of this sum is limited; so that by the year 1834, the whole annuity paid to the Indians by the U. S. government, will be reduced to 90,000 dollars annually.

Reports.—It is astonishing how credulous some people are. They will give credence to, and sometimes Editors of papers will *publish*, the most improbable and extravagant tales that can be invented. By last week's mail, we received accounts, which had been set afloat by some paper on the seaboard, that the United States steam boat *Sea Gull* had been captured by pirates, and that the whole of her crew had been incarcerated in the *boiler!!* But no sooner had this report got two or three days travel into the interior, than authentic information was received that the Sea Gull was lying safe in the harbor at Thompson's Island.

COMMON SENSE.

Our readers will perceive that the casual article we published on the 9th ult. directed to the author of the essays under the above signature, has elicited from him a repercussive, spirited communication; in which, he has not only continued (and we presume finished) the subject matter of his former communication, but has devoted the three first pages of his manuscript, with a kind of indignant humor, to our own personal service. We have but a very few words to say this week, on this or any other matter,—for we are called upon to serve our country with other weapons than those of the pen and the press.

Our object in publishing the few remarks we did on the 9th ult. was to induce a speedy termination of the discussion the author of "Common Sense" had entered into; for the first numbers had created so intense an interest with the people, that respect for their feelings demanded of us to break silence. In doing this, we used such language as we thought the occasion required. From our knowledge of the high personal character and public standing of the author, we felt persuaded, from the first, of the integrity of his views,—we respected his character and talents, but deplored the error of his political course. As to the "whispers," the author of *Common Sense* ought to be thankful to us for giving him a hint of their existence, before they were swelled into more injurious aspirations.

If we find leisure, in the course of two or three weeks, we shall attempt a cursory review of the constitutional principles the author of "Common Sense" has been endeavoring to inculcate, relative to the call of a Convention to revise the Constitution of North-Carolina.

By a general order from the War Department, it appears there have been seven promotions in the army, from 2d to 1st Lieutenant, during the last year; that Capt. Douglass has been appointed professor of Engineering in the Military Academy at West Point, Charles Davis professor of Mathematics, G. A. Bibbly, paymaster, Alfred Watkins, assistant surgeon, Lieut. J. A. d'Lagnell, W. S. Colquhoun, and John R. Wilcox, assistant commissaries of subsistence; and thirty-five Cadets in the Academy at West Point, have been promoted to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the army.

Cornelius P. Van Ness has been elected Governor of Vermont.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

FROM THE NEW JERSEY JOURNAL.

Ridiculous.—A leading friend of Mr. Crawford, who is a member of the United States' Senate, unequivocally asserted one day last week, that the members of the Cabinet, and all officers appointed by the President, who are favorable to the present administration, will be removed if Mr. Crawford succeeds! He denounced Mr. Calhoun as a "wild, visionary young man (aged 41!) whose intemperate zeal would have bankrupted the nation, if Congress had not checked him!" The appointments of Judge M'Lane and Mr. Southard were made with a view to promote the influence and interest of Mr. Calhoun, &c. &c. It is really unfortunate for Mr. Crawford, that his friends are so injudicious; for we cannot be persuaded that they speak his sentiments, or fairly represent his views. Such wholesale abuse of the first men in the nation, must weaken his strength, and will seriously diminish his influence. The truth is, Mr. Calhoun is an eminent and able statesman; he has been a uniform republican, and is well qualified to serve the country in its highest offices. The only objection to him is his age, and on that account it is thought his claims should be deferred, not that he is disqualified from that cause, but because a premature elevation would render his talents, in a measure useless, when they had reached their proper maturity.

A newspaper has been commenced at Worcester (Mass.) under the name of the *Massachusetts Yeoman*. In his review of the talents and standing of the various candidates for the Presidency, the Editor, after reverting to Mr. Adams and Mr. Crawford, thus proceeds:

"But there are other candidates; and among them there may be one who will prove a successful competitor against both. Of these Mr. *Calhoun* possesses the greatest share of those qualifications which the people, in this quarter, consider essential. His talents, his candour, his unspotted reputation, his enlarged and comprehensive views of the national policy, his acquaintance with the feelings and interest of the North, where he was educated, as well as of the South, where his home is, combined to recommend him here."

It is very clear to us, and will become so, on the slightest reflection, to our readers, that the Register at Raleigh, is intended to play the part of *echo* to the National Intelligencer. We are sorry that the *father* should have suffered himself to be involved in the rash and ruinous course of the *son*. We have been informed that Mr. Gales, senior, assured a member of the legislature of North Carolina, at the last session, that "he was applied to, and should oppose Mr. Crawford as President;" if so, we are sorry he should have suffered the example of the Intelligencer to lead him into the inconsistency of now declaring that he will continue to throw in his mite in favor of Mr. Crawford. We still more regret that this mite is to be a mite of falsehood; since the Register avers that not a single one of the present representatives in Congress from the State is in favor of Mr. Calhoun. This statement we consider to be as much at variance with truth, as the assertion of the other North Carolina paper which supports Mr. Crawford, that the Raleigh Star is the "*solitary champion*" of Mr. Calhoun in that State, an assertion which a momentary glance at our present journal will at once refute. Half the papers of the State have already declared themselves in favor of the *national Candidate*, the *man of the people*; and when the day of trial shall arrive, we confidently pronounce that the unanimous vote of the State will be given in favor of talents, principles, and services.

Washington Republican.

The Camden, S. C. paper, of the 17th ult. mentions that a man by the name of Goodall was found drowned in the Wateree river, on the 15th. The paper adds, that he had been boarding at one of the public houses in Camden, for more than two years, and had not been seen walking in the streets more than three or four times during the whole of that period.

In *Indiana*, the people have decided by an overwhelming majority, against altering their constitution so as to admit *slavery* into that State.

And in *Illinois*, the vote of the people has been taken for the same purpose, and a majority of *one* was found against the admission of slavery.

John Baily, Esq. a clerk in the department of State, in Washington City, has been elected a representative in Congress from the district in Massachusetts formerly represented by Gov. Eustice, by a majority of 100 votes over John W. Ames, son of the late Fisher Ames. Mr. Baily will be quite convenient to his avocation, while discharging his duty as a representative of the people.

Dr. Holyoke of Salem, Mass. the oldest physician in the United States, and the oldest graduate of Harvard, is now in his 96th year.

Officials.—Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, has been appointed, by the president, to be secretary of the navy of the U. States, vice S. Thompson, resigned.

Mr. Southard arrived in Washington on Monday, and on Tuesday entered on the performance of the duties of his office, which have been temporarily discharged by Com. Rodgers.—*Nat. Int.*

The Mobile Argus, of the 2d ult. says that place has been unusually healthy this season. Judge Hale opened the county court for criminal cases at Mobile, on the 1st ult. There was but little business, as, through the inefficiency of the prisons, the prisoners effected a voluntary and "general jail delivery," without the help of either judge, sheriff, lawyer, jury, constable or hangman.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. SEPT. 19.

The U. States schooner Beagle, from Thompson's Island, arrived at this port, on Wednesday last; and has since gone up to the navy yard. In coming up the Potomac she saluted Mount Vernon, the *rude* sepulchre of Gen. Washington.

It is said the fatigues suffered on board the small vessels, on the above station, are so great, that many of the officers who arrive home are reluctant to go back again. [*Herald.*

AFRICAN COLONY.

PETERSBURG, VA. SEPT. 26.

So anxious are many of our free colored people of repairing to Africa, and of joining their comrades there, that since the return of the individual whom we alluded to a few days ago, no less than ONE HUNDRED AND SIX persons, residents of this town, have entered their names, and are preparing to emigrate to the establishment at Cape Messurado.—This number, we believe, comprises about one-tenth of our free colored population. *Republican.*

QUIROGA.

It is well known that col. Quiroga commenced and led on the revolution at Cadiz, which ended in the establishment of the constitution. His reputation is as intimately connected with it, as that of Brutus was with the expulsion of the kings. Hence so many attempts have been made to corrupt him. These failing, the effort has been made to blacken his reputation. Whatever stigma could be thrown upon him, would re-act upon the constitution; with weak men, it might extend his own infamy to the cause itself which he had supported. Morillo is the man who has made the attempt; anxious as he is, not only to strengthen the cause he has last espoused, but to bring down other men to his own level.

The following letter from Madrid throws considerable light on the Duke d' Angouleme's journey to Seville, and also accounts in a very satisfactory manner for much which was before obscure and unintelligible. The letter (says the *News*) appears to us to bear every mark of authenticity:

"*Madrid. July* 28.—The Duke of Angouleme began his march this morning at day light, for Seville and Port St. Mary's; he takes with him what remained here of the guards and other troops, in all about 4,000 men. Gen. Molitor is to join him at Cordova; and on the 20th of next month it is presumed they will arrive at Seville. The Duke of Reggio remains here with 3000 men, and Gen. Queseda's division will come in as soon as the men are clothed.

"The decided object of the Duke's journey to the south, is to enter into a negociation, if possible, with the people of Cadiz. The French are now inclined to treat upon a liberal basis.—Six months ago, nothing would do short of a surrender of the King's person, and the dissolution of the Government; offering on the inside, merely to guarantee the lives and property of the Members of the Cortes (with certain exceptions) and other Liberals; and proposing to give pensions to such of them as would choose to reside in France. But now, that the intrigues and plans of Russia have pretty well developed themselves, the eyes of the French Government have been opened, and its policy towards his country has undergone a visible change.

"The Duke of Angouleme has had little or no influence with the Regency.

"The Russian Ambassador seems to direct all their measures and operations, and it is evident that he has been doing every thing in his power since he came here, to induce the Regency to act as if it were totally independent of the French Government. I know that offers of Russian troops have been made for the purpose of re-establishing the absolute monarchy and the Inquisition.

"The French begin also to feel that their forces are inadequate to subdue the Peninsula; they dread the resistance which Cadiz is capable of offering, and the delays which would arise from attempting to reduce, by mere blockades, the other fortified towns which are in possession of the Constitutionalists. More than all they fear that if they continue much longer to be involved with the Constitutional party in this country, they will greatly facilitate the objects which Russia has in contemplation, and afford her time to consummate her plans. These reasons have operated with so much force upon the French Government, that it has been resolved, I am told, to request England to step in as an arbitrator between the Duke of Angouleme and the Cortes; and it is confidently believed that an arrangement will take place as soon as the Duke of Angouleme arrives before Cadiz.

"I imagine, however, that his Royal Highness will first see what he can do without the interposition of Great Britain. He is sanguine enough to believe that the Government of the Cortes will have confidence in his own offers, and in the promise which he will make them.—You may rest assured that his Royal Highness will find himself disappointed in this respect.—The people of Cadiz must have some other guarantee if they treat at all; they must have the guarantee of England, and they will negotiate only through their mediation when the time for such a transaction shall arrive.

"The arrangements which are likely to be entered into are the following: An Upper Chamber, or rather perhaps a Senate, after the plan of America; the King to have an absolute veto, and the 92d Article of the Constitution to be passed into a law. The 93d Article, you are aware, refers to a qualification in property to entitle persons to become candidates for a seat in the Legislature; but as the Constitution now stands, it is suspended as to its effects.

"If more than these concessions be demanded, or even if these be not negotiated for through the interposition of England, they will be demanded in vain, and every attempt at negociation will be fruitless until Cadiz is reduced to the last extremity, either by famine or bombardment from the sea."

Sickness at Natchez.—An extract of a letter from a gentleman of New York, to his correspondent, dated Natchez, Aug. 21, says—All is bustle and confusion here—the yellow fever raging with unexampled violence. Some, who were well at breakfast, are in their coffins before nine o'clock at night. There were about 75 cases reported yesterday. The inhabitants are removing, and are expected to go out *en masse* to-day.

THE PESTILENCE.

PORT GIBSON, MI. AUG. 28.—To record circumstances evincive of the increase of happiness among mankind, is the favorite duty of the journalists; but this week's task is a painful one. The yellow fever, attended by the most appalling fatality, now rages in the city of Nachez. No papers have been received of later date than Saturday last, from which I have extracted every thing on the subject. I have also been politely furnished with several extracts of letters, received in town yesterday morning, which are subjoined. I have conversed with several persons, who fled two days after the alarm was given. They compare the confusion which prevailed on Thursday and Friday last to such as would be expected in a city enveloped in flames. Every avenue was thronged with fugitives, with a portion of their property, escaping as for their lives.

"*Natchez, (Mis.) Aug.* 26.—We have wretched times in Natchez—eight to ten dying daily."

"*Natchez, Mi. Aug.* 25.—At present there is nothing but death and destruction around us; the deaths and attacks are much more numerous than when you left here, and it has already become very alarming."

"*Washington, Aug.* 26.—Natchez is nearly deserted; there have been from six to ten deaths per day since the alarm was given, and there has been scarcely an instance of one recovering who was violently attacked."

Manufactories.—There are in the State of New York, 206 incorporated manufacturing establishments, whose capital amounts to $20,250,000. There are also hundreds of manufacturing establishments not incorporated.

AMERICAN CALICOES.

An establishment for printing calicoes will be shortly in operation at Taunton, Ms. A large one has already been set in operation at Chelmsford, Ms. It is said calicoes can be made here of as good quality, and sold as cheap as those made in Europe.

Water-proof Cloth.—A process has lately been invented in Glasgow, by which cloth may be rendered water proof. It is reported to consist in gluing two pieces of cloth together by a wash of *cautchouc* (or Indian rubber) dissolved in the mineral oil produced at the gas works, and passing them through a rolling press. It is said that a coat may thus be made perfectly impervious to rain. *Baltimore Patriot.*

New Clock.—The Paris Journal des Debats mentions that M. Leroy, Clockmaker to the king, has invented a clock which can go *twenty* years—as long as it is not worn away—without being wound up. M. Leroy, the paper adds, does not pretend to have discovered the perpetual motion, but he is sure that he has made a convenient, useful article of furniture, as low in price as the common time-pieces.

Gotham and the Gothamites.—On Saturday last, Mr. S. B. H. Judah, the writer, and Mr. Solomon King, the publisher of the libelous work under the above title, were called up to the bar of the Court of Sessions, in the city of New York, to receive sentence. After an able and ingenious appeal to the court by Mr. Judah, in which he attempted to justify himself by adducing the practice of editors of newspapers, in their daily attacks on their fellow citizens, particularising the editors of the National Advocate, and Commercial Advertiser—he was sentenced to pay a fine of $400, and stand committed until the fine was paid. Mr King was fined $50. This fine we have not a doubt will be doubly refunded by the extra demand caused by the prosecution, and extraordinary curiosity, injudiciously excited in the public mind to see the work.—The sentence ought to have been ten times the sum, or nothing. *Baltimore Patriot.*

Mr. Editor: The people of this district are anxious to know whether it was *Common Sense* or common understanding, who was engaged in co. with Glendening in the laudable pursuit of setting in operation the perpetual motion!!

[Don't know.] CONVENTION.

Western States.—In the western states, as it appears from their papers, the country is particularly unhealthy, relatively to the towns. A Vincennes (Ind.) paper mentions that in the months of July and August, a number of families have removed from Illinois to Vincennes, to remain during the sickly season. Three years since, the town of Vincennes was shunned as an infected district.

At Pensacola, from the 2d to the 9th of August, there was no death in consequence of any disease, and no serious sickness.

Barbarous.—The Charleston Courier of the 19th ult says that a sanguinary fight took place yesterday afternoon in Washington-street, between two White Men, in which one of them bit off part of the chin and underlip of his opponent. The offender was arrested, and committed to prison; while the mutilated part of his adversary was picked up, and conveyed, together with its owner, to a surgeon, in order that they might be again united, if practicable.

President Cloth.—An end of blue cloth (11¼ yards,) being part of a piece manufactured by Wm. Hirst, of Yorkshire, England, was sold at auction in New York on Friday last, by Messrs. Beggs, Thompson & Co. for $17 75 cents per yard. It is understood that the emperor of Russia, the king of England, and the president of the United States, have each had a coat from the same piece.

Counterfeiters.—The names of sixty-two counterfeiters of Lee's billious pills, have been lodged with the worthy doctor, for prosecution. They should be compelled to swallow a dozen of the spurious emission as a punishment. They will work wonders.—*National Advocate.*

Pocahontas.—As an honest Hibernian was passing a street auction in this city he paused a moment to witness the sport. "Going, going!" exclaimed the auctioneer, who held a book in his hand—"going, at two shillings, two and three pence!—two and six pence!—two and nine pence!—three and three!—going! going! gone! It is your's, sir." "Mine, sir," replied the Irishman with unaffected surprise—"what is it?" "*Pocahontas*, sir, at three and three." "No no, my dear honey, you don't poke-it-on-to-us," replied Pat, and walked off.

It is the opinion of the late Dr. HERSCHEL, that the non-appearance of spots on the sun, is a sign of the scarcity of luminous matter in that body. It has been also said that the state of the weather is influenced by these phenomena, and that when no spots are discovered in the sun's disc, it is, in consequence, somewhat colder.

It is said in Calcutta papers, that during the last festival of *Juggernaut*, in Hindostan, there were so few pilgrims present, that they were unable to drag the Car.—The Brahmins called in other aid, but no devotee could be persuaded to sacrifice himself to the Idol. They now talk of removing the Rath to a more central situation.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Wednesday, the 1st inst. by the Rev. J. O. Freeman, Mr. *Amzi M'Ginn*, of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C. to Miss *Harriet M'Corkle*, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. M'Corkle, pastor of Thiatyra congregation, in this county.

"No truth more sure than this;
That, when this life is o'er,
Man dies to live; and lives
To die no more."

DIED,

In this place, on the 30th ult. Mrs. *Elizabeth Giles*, aged 61 years. In all the social, domestic and maternal relations and duties of life, this much lamented lady exhibited an example worthy of imitation. Her best eulogy may be found in the inconsolable sorrows of her family, and in the deep and universal regret of her numerous and respectable circle of relatives and friends. Some time before her death, she became deeply impressed with the necessity of a personal and experimental "knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus." In full assurance of an interest in the "great atoning sacrifice," she gently fell asleep in Jesus; and her family and friends find consolation and support in the animating conviction, that she has gone to participate of that "rest, which remains for the people of God."

ALSO, DIED,

On the 29th ult. *Alexander Hamilton Brown*, son of Michael Brown, Esq. of this place, aged 5 years. This is the second time these afflicted parents have been called to mourn the loss of infant sons, of unusual promise. Who, that has witnessed their sorrows, does not unite in the prayer, that "as their day is, so may their strength be;" and that they may yet live "to see good days, according to the days in which they have seen evil."

"*So fades the lovely, blooming flower.*"

CONCORD, SEPT. 23.

We learn that Negro *Polly* charged with poisoning her master Mr. *Samuel Skinner*, of Washington county, was tried last week at Bertie Superior Court, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 10th of next month at Washington, at which time Lavina, her sister and accomplice, will be executed. *Gazette.*

Petersburg, Va. Sept. 16.—One of the free colored persons, who left this town for Africa some time ago, returned here on Friday night for his family. He speaks in the most enraptured terms of the native country of the Blacks, describing it as the garden spot of the world, whither every free man of color should immediately repair. This statement we had from the person himself, who is an intelligent man, and possessed of considerable property. *Republican.*

A barrel of flour, which evidently had been in the ocean several years, as it was completely covered with barnacles and grass, was picked up, in the South Pacific ocean by a whaling ship. On opening it, it was found to be in a state of preservation, and not more than an inch of it injured by the water. It came to hand timely, as the ship's company was in great distress for the want of bread.

Proverb.—Leave a dog, and a *great talker*, in the middle of the street.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 25.

Cotton, 12½ to 13½; flour, fine, 5½; superfine, 6; wheat, 85 a 90; whiskey, 40 a 42; peach brandy, 50 a 62½; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 45 to 55; bacon, 10 a 12½; salt, Turks Island, 85 a 90, per 100 bushels; molasses, 40 to 45; sugar, muscovado, 9 to 10; coffee, prime, green, 29 to 31; 2d and 3d quality, 28 to 29; tea, hyson, 1 25; flax-seed 75; tallow, 8 a 9; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, $4 75 to 5 25, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 2 75 a 3 50; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

CHERAW PRICES, Sept. 20.

Cotton, 10 to 13 cts.; Flour, new per barrel, 5; old 4 to 5½; Corn, bush, 50 to 60 cts. Oats, 35 to 40 cts.; Peas, 65 to 75 cts.; Whiskey, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 30 cts.; Tallow, 6 to 7 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts. Butter, 10 to 20 cts.; Bagging, 32 to 35 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bush. 1 dol.; Sugar, 7 to 12 dols; Coffee, lb. 28 to 30 cts.; Twine, lb. 50 cts.; Molasses, 40 to 50.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept. 22.

Cotton, S. Island, 24 to 30, stained do. 12 to 16; Santee, 19 to 20; short staple, 14 to 16; Rice, prime, 3½; inferior to good, 2½ to 3½; Whiskey, (Penn.) 33 to 35 cts.; N. E. Rum, 37 to 38; Apple Brandy, 33 to 34 cts.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 2½ to 4; Beeswax, 31 to 32 cents; Tallow, 8 to 9; Beef, Boston Mess, 11; No. 1, 9; prime & No. 2, 6 to 7½; Mackarel, No. 2, 5; No. 1, 3½; Bacon, 8 to 9 cts.; Hams, 8 to 9; Lard, 9 to 10; Bagging, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 32 to 33 cts.; Cogniac Brandy, 1 15 to 1 25 per gal.; Holland Gin, 100 to 110 cts. per gallon; Iron, Russia & Swedes, 4 to 4½ 100 lbs.; English 3½; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 62½ cts. per bushel; Turks Island, 55 a 60; Sugar, Havana White, 11 to 13; Brown, 8½ to 8¾; Muscovado, 7½ to 9; St. Croix (prime) 10; N. Orleans, prime, 9 to 9½; Inferior, 7 to 8; Refined Loaf Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green, 25 a 25½; Inferior to good, 22 to 24; Hyson Tea, 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jam. 87½ cts.; West India, 65; Molasses, (W. I.) 28 to 30 cts.; Black Pepper, 20 to 21; Pimento, 28 a 30.

N. Carolina Bank Bills, 3½ a 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 3½ a 4.

Cotton—The few parcels of new *Uplands* that come to market are readily taken at 16 to 17 cents for the northern manufactories.

A load of new *cotton* received at Hamburg, S. C. the fore part of August, was sold at 15½ cts. and a load received at Augusta, Geo. about the same time, was sold for 16 cents.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

BY virtue of authority in me vested, I will expose to public sale, on the third Monday in November next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, the following tracts of land, late the property of Richmond Pearson, sen. dec'd. to wit; One tract lying on the north side of the South Yadkin, containing by estimation five hundred and eighty-two acres, and adjoins the lands of Mrs. Eliza Pearson, Joseph Williams, and others. One other tract adjoining the above, and contains about one hundred and fifty acres. One other tract, lying between the South Yadkin and Third Creek, and contains by estimation one thousand acres. One other tract lying on the south side of Third Creek, and contains by estimation four hundred and fifty acres; on which there is a valuable grist and saw Mill. On all the foregoing tracts, there are valuable corn grounds, a part of which is in cultivation. The aforesaid lands will be shewn by Messrs. Charles and Richmond Pearson, to any person desirous of purchasing. The terms of credit will be made known on the day of sale.

D. F. CALDWELL.

October 3, 1823. 6wt79

Negroes for Sale.

A FAMILY of likely *Negroes*, consisting of a man and woman, a child four years old, and one two years old, may be had for notes negotiable in the State Bank, or on a reasonable credit. The man is a tolerable shoemaker, and the woman accustomed to house-work, washing, &c. Apply at this office.

Sept. 1823. 73tf

Money Wanting.

FROM all persons indebted to the subscriber, as Guardian of A. J. Worke, on or before the first day of November next; otherwise they will find their notes in the hands of public officers for collection, without favor or affection to any person, as the money must come.

ALEX. TORRENCE.

Iredell County, Aug. 1823. 6t74

Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Concord, N. C. Oct. 1, 1823.

JOHN H. ALEXANDER, William Allison, Tobias Aret. B—Thomas Bennington, Norman Burnes, David Bradshaw, Andrew Bell, Charles Blackwelder, Joseph Bolen, William Bell, Peter Boger. C—Noah Cook, Andrew Corzine, John Case, Wade Cowden, Wm. Cowan, Robert Campbell, George Caglin, Jr.—William W. Duckworth. E—Paul Earnhart, Thomas Erwin. F—Abraham Fox, Catharine Furr, Jacob Freese. G—Robert Glass. H—William G. Harris, Nelly Hudson, Thompson Hunt, William Harris, Joseph Howel, Mary Hule, Isabella Hulit, George Houston, Dempsey Honeycutt, Boot. Charles Harris. J—John Johnson, John Jarvis, John C. Jimison, Samuel Jimison. K—Robert Kirkpatrick, Laird Kirkpatrick, Col. D. Karr. L—Jacob Lyerly. M—Jane Miller, Andrew M'Curdy, William M'Clain, John Misenheimer, Joseph M'Clelland, Jacob Macart, William M'Graw, Margaret M'Cochran, Malcolm M'Bride, John M'Caleb, Hugh S. M'Caleb, Ereszne Morrison, John Mitchell. N—William Newell. O—Peter Overcah. P—George A. Phifer, John Plott, Robert Perviana, Rev. Walter S. Pharr. R—Francis Ross, David Reese, David Russel, Moses Rogers, John Richey, Jane Russel, James Ross, Seth Rogers, Jane Ross, Marcus Reese, John Rogers, John Reed. S—Hartwell Spain, Elizabeth Stephenson, John Strube, Alexander Scott, Martin Stough, John Sossaman, David Moore, Philip Shive. W—John W. Weddington, Josiah P. White.

3wt76 D. STORRE, *d. P. M.*

Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, DOMESTICKS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN M'CANNY.

Rowan County, N. C. Aug. 1823. 65

NEW ASSORTMENT.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

Cutlery and Domestics;

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 67

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

Valuable Sale of GOODS, AT AUCTION.

THE stock of Goods of the late firm of COLLOVER & Co., will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder, (without reserve) in the Town of Cheraw, on the 6th day of November next, consisting of as choice a collection as was ever exhibited for sale in this state: among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, White and Blue Plains,
Flannels and Blankets,
Domestic Shirting, and power loom do.
Irish Linens, Diapers,
Calico, Ginghams,
Blk. and fig. Silks and Seersuckers,
Umbrellas, Merino Shawls,
Blk. and col'd Canton Crapes,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs. of every description,
Cambricks and Cambrick Robes,
Elegant worked Flounces,
A large assortment of Ribbons,
Col'd and Nun's Thread and Cotton Balls,
Hosiery of every description,
Thread Laces and Edging,
Tortoise Shell and Common Combs,
A large and elegant assortment of

HARD-WARE,

consisting of every article in the line,
Seine Twine,
360 pair Ladies best quality Morocco and fine tin Jean Boots and Shoes,
36 pr. Negro Shoes,
20 do. Gentlemen's Boots,
French Brandy, Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum, Irish Whiskey,
Madeira, Colmanar and Malaga Wines,
25 Bbls. Country Gin, Rum and Whiskey,
3 Hhds. and 35 Bbls. Muscovado Sugar,
900 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
28 kegs assorted sizes Cut Nails,
13 Kegs Best American Powder,
8 do. [25 canister each] English Double Battle,
10,000 Best quality Spanish Cigars,
4,000 do. do. American do.
3 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
A large assortment of

GLASS-WARE.

Together with every other article usually found in a Country Store.

TERMS of Sale—approved endorsed Notes, payable 1st February next—or 2½ per cent discount on the bills for Cash.

HARVEY WILLIAMS.

Sept. 11, 1823. 6t73

Wool Carding Machine.

THE Lincoln Cotton Manufacturing Company take this opportunity to inform the public, that their Machine is now in operation at the Rattling Shoals of the South Fork, two miles from Lincolnton, and attended by a good hand. All reasonable attention will be given to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. It is required of those who bring wool to be carded, to pick and oil it, in the proportion of one pound of lard or oil to ten pounds of wool.

Also, the Company will have their *Oil Mill* in operation in a few days. The company will purchase *Flax Seed*, for which they will give cash, or take it in payment for oil, or carding wool.

JAS. BIVINGS, *for the Lincoln C. M. Company.*

Sept. 16, 1822. 3t74

Write Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

POETRY.

FROM THE HUNTINGDON PATRIOT.

THE HERO'S WREATH—*In memory of the 12th September, 1814.*

Come twine the wreath—the hero's wreath,
Of laurel sprigs and of the willow,—
For those who calmly sleep beneath
This scroll of fame, on glory's pillow:
Sweet be the soldier's sleep, for he
Hath fought and died for liberty.

Bestrew with flowers the hero's grave,
Your smiles and tears together blending,
Ye sisters of the glorious brave,
Who fell your country's rights defending:
Sweetly sleeps the hero here,
Who dies to dry his country's tear.

Come twine the fitful wreath for those,
Who stay'd the threatening foe's advances;
Who met their country's haughty foes,
With hero's hearts and freemen's lances:
How sweet the hero's rest must be,
Who dies defending liberty.

Well twine the hero's wreath—O yes,
We'll blend the laurel and the willow;
His honor'd manes we will bless,
And sooth it on a downy pillow:
For downy must his pillow be,
Who sleeps in death for liberty.

PYTHIAS.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

On seeing an interesting and beautiful young Lady confirmed at church.

The matin bells have pealed the hour
To summon holy hearts to prayer;
And beauty owns religion's power,
And pays her adoration there.

The temple of the Lord is still;
A halo round his priest is shed;
And glory beams from Zion's hill,
To crown with light his hallowed head.

Hush'd now the organ's deep-toned note,
The vocal sounds of music cease,
And only inward breathings float
Towards the azure throne of peace.

Before the altar humbly kneels
The fairest of the works of Heaven:
And mercy to her heart reveals
The promise of salvation given.

Confirm'd at truth's eternal shrine,
A member of the house of God,
Her robe is spotless and divine;
Her feet are with salvation shod.

Oh! if in Heaven above the rest
One joy a brighter ray afford,
'Tis when on woman's virtuous breast
The cross she beareth of the Lord.

And blessed art thou whose soul from earth,
And earthly thoughts, itself has freed;
Received in Christ thy second birth,
And won of faith the glorious meed.

BOSTON BARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRISH WOMEN.

The women of Ireland represent the national character better than the other sex. Like an Italian landscape in the moon-light, we see its beautiful outline softened, but yet more distinctly, than when the sun poured upon it his fierce and burning splendor. In the soothing softness of his picture, we discern all that gave value to the deeper tint of the noon day radiance; the kindness and goodness of the Irish heart, without its depravity; its faithfulness and devotedness, without its fierceness.

All the original gentleness and truth, such as was before yet calamity and oppression had disfigured and corrupted it. Its playfulness and gaiety, touching every subject of thought and taste, and feeling and fancy: fearlessly because pure, and freely because above suspicion. Gentleness is civilization—woman is, therefore, naturally more civilized than man. Full of the natural genius of the country; the acuteness, the bright intelligence, the lively fancy, the fine imagination, without the pretension which so frequently in the other sex spoils and disfigures these precious gifts of nature. We have seen these brilliant, dangerous talents, in all their richness and glow and glory, like the lambent flame that girt the head of Anchises' son, the delight and wonder of the surrounding circle, without a thought or consciousness of their existence disturbing the mind of the possessor.

The women of England, if they possess the talent which belongs to their sex in the sister island, have not the courage to use their brilliant stores; or use them awkwardly, or give themselves up to a taste so refined as to approach the last shade of insipidity.—The strength and freedom of Irish intellect, and of the Irish heart in its large and warm pulsation, would look something like vulgarity in England.

We have heard it said, that an English woman would not be safe in treading the path which would be firm and secure to the foot of an Irish female. We do not think this; we think more highly of the women of England. We would not, if we could, rub out the shades of character, or efface, in the least degree, the superior refinement of that country, or the truth and freedom of nature, which charms, perhaps, still more in the women of the other island.

In France we have all the freedom without the truth of character, and all the gaiety without the steadfast principle which makes it innocent, and gives it all its sweetness. The Irish women are more cultivated than the French, with less pretension to knowledge, and gay with less of effort and manner. The French woman dwells and delights in mystery; the Irish woman in the light. In France the sex has approached nearer to the male, in manner and habits, and has lost much of its charm in its approximation; in Ireland the sex has stooped to none of this promiscuous mingling, but has preserved all the freshness and delicacy of nature, with all its frankness and freedom.

The form and countenance ever correspond to the character of the mind. The women of Ireland possess great softness and variety of feature, and a power of expression, arising from the absence of constraint, which gives to beauty more than the grace of loveliness. There is upon the human face a mysterious emanation of the mind which is past our comprehension, tho' it forms the delight and happiness of our world. Restraint clogs its evanescent and inexplicable action. Dissoluteness destroys it in its source, and substitutes one coarse and unvarying expression, which soon tires and disgusts.

In England, perhaps, women have—in France they certainly have—a more independent existence than in Ireland. In the latter country the sex leans more upon their male relatives, and have less of a separate being. In married life a woman loses more entirely her individuality in her love, and if repulsed by unkindness, or repelled by an uncongenial spirit, she has less resource in herself or in society. The very warmth and goodness of her nature, deprived of its natural object, instead of giving her more entirely to the world, takes her out of its circle. A delicate and amiable woman can by no art be raised into a standard; the beautiful leaves and the gay and clustering tendrils of a pure affection will rather wither and rot upon the earth.

The female character in all nations, is a softened and improved representation of the male; it shows the virtues of the people, even their courage without its sanguinary shading; their generosity and hospitality, their faithfulness and talent, and peculiar genius. Even their love of country is more fully developed in the female sex, and wears a more decided and nobler aspect. Women, in their happy seclusions, are less exposed to have their finer feelings depraved or destroying the miserable traffic of low and sordid interest which engage the life of man. They yield themselve more easily to kind and generous affections, and sooner free themselves from the trammels of party prejudices and sectarial antipathies.

Hence it is that in Ireland, though there are thousand of men, who, since the days of Cromwell, have been born, and fed, and have flourished, and been happy with the fulness of the soil, and are yet foreigners in the land of their fathers and of their children, and without one kindly or generous feeling towards the beautiful island of their nativity, or the fine race of men who claim them as their countrymen and fellow-citizens; though there are such men, there are few such women. The natural love of country, so amiable, so valuable, could not be so long in making its home in the female heart.—The women of Ireland are all Irish.

O'Driscol's Views of Ireland.

KENTUCKY MONEY.

The Kentucky Reporter gives us a most shocking picture of the financial concerns of that state. We will present the main facts in their due order.

Fact No. 1.—We understand that Mr. Wickliffe, in a powerful address in the market house, on Monday last, observed that the people were indebted to it for *declamation and stump eloquence*; but that too many *relief speeches* had been paid for in advance—the treasury being, as he had predicted last year actually *insolvent*. Such is, indeed the fact. We have it from an unquestionable source, that there is not even a dollar in the treasury; but, on the contrary, the treasury has overdrawn, from the Bank of the Commonwealth, *thenty-three thousand and nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventeen cents*. So we go.

Fact No. 2.—In a neighboring county, a case like the following, we are informed, lately became a matter of record. A poor man was sued on a note for 12 dollars, credited on the bank by 6 dollars received. There was no proof that the six dollars were paid in paper, and the magistrate said he was bound to consider six dollars as six dollars; and, as paper was worth two for one, the amount of the note appeared to have been paid, and accordingly gave judgment for costs against the plantiff.

Fact No. 3—If a man refuses to pay his bond, judgment can be obtained against him for *one half only*; and thus he clears *fifty per cent. by being sued*. If he prefer not paying even one half of his just debt, *in commonwealth paper*, he can replevy two years, he may send his creditors to seek wild lands—provided the relief legislators hold the scales of justice two years hence.

Fact No. 4.—*The appraisement Law*—This is also a part of the "system;" but where it comes in we do not exactly know. The whole is, however, so dovetailed that the system would not be complete without it. The poor debtor can give his house, worth ten thousand dollars, to the *relief commissioners*, to be appraised in their estimation—it will, probably, be valued at sixteen thousand, as it is to pay the mechanics six thousand dollars for building it and finding materials. The claim of the mechanics being for six, the judgment of court is three thousand. The house must sell for twelve thousand, (three fourths the valuation,) or it cannot be sold. The "*scaling system*" here operates inversely. It *reduces* the demand of the poor mechanics *one half*, but *advances* the value of the rich debtor's house when it is to be sold. We cannot imagine how such a law as this can be viewed in any other light than as a nuisance—to abate which we hope all honest mechanics will unite on the first Monday of August.

Fact No. 5.—We hear every day industrious, intelligent, worthy people say, commonwealth money, bad as it is, is *better than none!* Good hard money circulates in every country in the world, where there are no laws to prevent it; and even where there are such laws, the value of the medium is based upon hard money. Every body knows for example, that it is the hard money in Kentucky that causes the circulation of commonwealth money—The market price of rags changes and fluctuates from day to day, because more or less hard money can be had at different times for the same nominal amount of rags. Exchange is now 100 per cent. advance; it therefore requires two hundred dollars of commonwealth to buy one hundred good money.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following strange story is copied from an article which appears in a late number of the Louisiana Advertiser. We know not if there be any foundation for it. Perhaps some of our city readers may be able to inform us:

"I was in the city of Washington soon after Congress moved there, and made it the seat of government. There existed, at that time, a great range for speculating in city lots, and all the great proprietors, whose estates were within the ten miles square, were desirous of selling while the market was high. A man arrived in town, who gave out that he had brought with him funds to a very large amount, which he was going to lay out in city lots, both on his own account and that of others for whom he was agent—he being authorized to select the most eligible situations. He was invited to dine with one of the most respectable families in the city; his story took wind; the people there are naturally hospitable, and invitations to breakfast, dine and sup, flowed in upon Mr. C. so fast, that he had no time to look after the business that brought him to Washington; when he at length declared his determination to examine and compare the different sites, he was at no loss for conveyance; each proprietor had recommended his own as the most desirable property in the city, and Mr. C. was seen driving at one hour in the splendid carriage of General M. in another that of Mr. V's. again in Mr. C. of C's. and in fact, every rich proprietor endeavored to prevail upon him to settle in their city. It is true, Mr. C. was an illiterate man, nothing very prepossessing in his appearance; but thenhe was a shrewd man and vastly rich. After Mr. C. had thus amused himself as long as he thought convenient and safe, by feasting and riding with the gentry, he very deliberately paid his bill at the hotel, changed his lodgings, and made an engagement with a bricklayer, which was his profession, and was seen the next day with his trowel and apron laying bricks in the capitol, which was not then finished. The circumstance made some noise at the time; the populace laughed, the rich proprietors raved, and threatened to prosecute the poor fellow as a swindler; but he had got no endorsement nor committed any *overt act*—he therefore continued to lay his bricks, and laugh at their threats."

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The following is an extract from an Oration delivered on the 4th ult. at Newark, N. J. by the Rev. Hooper Cumming.

"It must be a source of proud exultation to a Jerseyman, that one of the representatives of his State, by a laconic speech signalized for its energy, its disinterestedness, and its burning patriotism, turned the scale which was at that moment equipoise, and decided the passage of the Declaration of Independence. "There is," as I have been credibly informed, "there is," said the venerable Witherspoon, when he perceived the house wavering, "there is a tide in the affairs of men—a nick of time. We perceive it now before us. To hesitate, is to consent in our own slavery. That noble instrument upon your table which insures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very morning by every pen in the house. He who will not respond to its accents, and strain every nerve to carry into effect its provisions, is unworthy the name of freeman. For my own part, of property I have some—of reputation more. That reputation is staked on the issue of the contest—that property is pledged. And although these gray hairs must soon descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather they would descend thither by the hands of the public executioner, than desert at this crisis, the sacred cause of my country." The Declaration was signed by every member present—and the heart of the illustrious Jefferson palpitated with joy.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Extract from a communication in the Washington, (N. C.) Recorder, containing Gen. *Washton's* sentiments on Religion.

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these gallant pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in the courts of justice? *And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion.* Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.

To the Printers and Editors of Newspapers in the United States—The Remonstrance and Protest of the vowel O, crustily sheweth:

That when people *lose* any thing, your remonstrant is compelled, in nine cases out of ten, to perform double duty—thereby he becomes apparently a *loose* character, when he hereby sturdily protests he is not. His esteemed neighbor S, also, who lives only four doors below your remonstrant, is made in such case to appear a light, hissing character, which he avers he is not, when the letters of such a word are properly arranged; and by which error before mentioned, he loses the voice of his twin brother Z—(and all electioneering people know the value of a voice.)

Your remonstrant demands immediate relief from this grievance, and in self duty bound will ever cry.

FOR THE WESTERN GAZETTEER.

Mr. Editor: Dr. Johnston, I believe, has somewhere observed, "that a superb title-page to a moriless volume, is like a great gun placed at the door of a pigstye." Burns, in a very sombre poetical effusion, has attempted to prove "that man was made to mourn." But any one who will take the trouble to examine the extensive periodical catalogues of new books and the columns of Newspapers, may with more propriety exclaim, "man was made to write." No subject can escape the fertile imaginations of this illuminated generation, so laudably infected with "*cacoethes scribendi.*" Horace complains, that in his day "doctum indoctum que scribunt." But who, from the Augustian age to the present more enlightened period, ever hit on so happy and novel a theme as the "Political Horse-Race!" None! The author has immortalized himself, both by his ready invention and acute discrimination. His acumen is indubitably beyond imitation. He alone has had the tact to discern that the American people are to be duped by a horse jockey. My brains have not acquired the velocity of a vertigo, yet I confess they have been strongly set in motion by reading the "Political Horse Race," and as many celebrated writers have defined wit or genius to be *invention*, I have, I think, lit upon a scheme that will entitle me to the praise of an original writer as much as our political jockey, viz: *A motto to a ballad.* Who ever heard of a motto to a ballad? Nay, if the above named great critic, were on the present arena of literature and profound erudition, he, I presume, would be less severe on my fronting piece of ordinance of heavy calibre to my main body, than on some productions of less merit and higher pretensions. I leave it to you to determine, Mr. Editor, whether my rival in invention, the Jockey, or your humble contributer, has the greater claim to originality; consequently to genuine talent.

Alas! I would the learned gentleman did but know, how difficult it is for the petty dealers in the wares of antiquity to,

Pluck from our memories a rooted 'preference,'
Raze out the written records of our 'choice,'
Or cleanse our bosoms of the 'amor patriæ,'

and so forth. It would, I think, move his pity to think how many old days he has set to learn new tricks; how many venerable parrots he hath taught to sing a *new song*; how many gray heads he has added by vain attempts to exchange their own old *Mumpsimus* for his new *Sumpsimus*.

But let it pass—Humana perpessi sumus—all changes around us, past, present, and to come; that which was history yesterday, becomes fable to-day; and the truth of to day is hatched into a lie by to-morrow.

Now for the second line of my heavy artillery, which is, in truth, the touchstone of my invention and originality, and the real Motto to the Ballad·

"*Non canimus surdis,—Respondent omnia silva.*"

Determined were the corps who trod
Along the steep defile;
Great Mars himself, the Martial God,
Had not so stern a smile
As he who led them on;—his hand
Impatient wav'd to urge the band.

The pass was gain'd, when such a peal
Of cheering cries and clanging steel,
Made every *insect* pause;
Swift, as electric globules meet,
Sprang hand to hand, and feet to feet.
O Muse relate the cause!

The cause,—the cause was nothing worthe
Fierce pride was cause enough for both;
Unyielding pride that mighty God,
That shakes great empires with a nod,
Impell'd them to the strife.
The battle rages!—haughty heads,
In giddy whirls, find "gory beds,"
The burning heart's pulsations cease,
Their tides discharg'd, repose in peace:
Thus ends the warrior's life.

You ask, I dare say, Mr. Editor, the meaning of all this; why sir, do you not know that its want of meaning is its chief merit. For, as I said before, who ever saw a motto to a ballad. Therefore, as I not only outwit the Political Jockey in that particular, but also this literary age of invention, repetition, tautology, plagiarism, paraphrases and sublimated sentiment. And you will grant, that though I have not got the pride of genius of my own cotemporaries, yet I presume I have at least the pride of invention; therefore, by matter of right, not of petition, I claim a column of your paper. You see Mr. Editor, in the present struggle for political ascendancy, I am no humble petitioner for a place in your columns, but leave my claims on as indubitable a plinth, as the Political Horse Jockey. S. M. N.

Turkish Love of Literature!—The Ottoman Porte has given orders to sell *by weight* all the fine libraries at Constantinople. Among others are mentioned those of the Princess Morousi, who have become the objects of the jealousy and hate of that despotic government, in consequence of their wealth, patriotism, and talents.